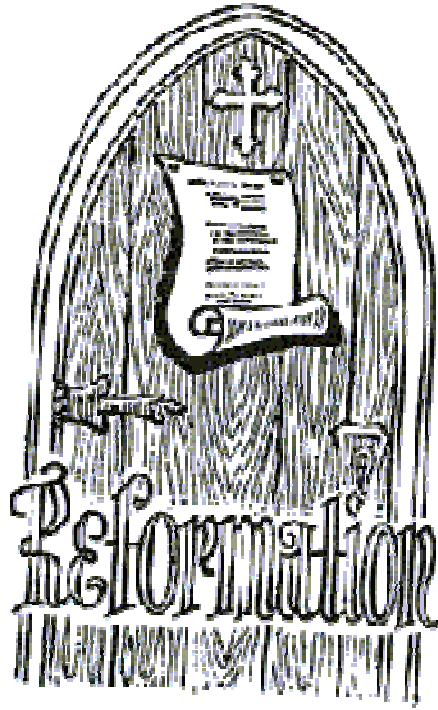


The Reformation



Mckay Ch. 14

14-1: 6th Ed. p. 450-462, 7th Ed. p. 455-466 – Reform & Renewal, Martin Luther

1. What were some of the signs of disorder within the early 16th century church? What impact did church wealth have on the condition of the church?

2. What were some of the signs of religious vitality in 15th and early-16th century society?

3. What circumstances prompted Luther to post his Ninety-five Theses?

4. How did Lutheranism become involved in political and social upheaval?

5. Describe the practice of indulgence selling. What authority did Luther question and on what argument did he base his position?

6. What were Luther's answers, as delineated in the Confession of Augsburg, to the four basic theological issues?

Issue	Luther's view
How salvation is achieved?	
Where does religious authority reside?	
What is the church?	
What is the highest form of Christian life?	

Identification: Define and/or explain the significance of each of the following:

clerical pluralism	
Pope Alexander VI	
Brethren of the Common Life	
<i>The Imitation of Christ</i>	
Lateran Council (1512)	
Ninety-five Theses	
indulgence	

John Tetzel	
Ulrich Zwingli	
Confession of Augsburg (1530)	
transubstantiation	
consubstantiation	
Katherine von Bora	

14-2: 6th Ed. p. 462-466, 7th ed. p. 466- 470 Germany & The Protestant Reformation

7. What effect did Luther's concept of state authority over church authority have on German society and German history?

8. Why was the condemnation of Luther in 1521 at Worms not enforced by the German nobility? What was the result?

9. What was decided by the Peace of Augsburg?

14-3: 6th Ed. p. 466-474, 7th ed. p. 470-477 – Growth of the P.Reformation

10. Why was Calvin's Geneva called "the city that was a church"?

11. In what ways were the Anabaptists radical for their time? Why did many of their beliefs cause them to be bitterly persecuted?

12. What were the causes and results of the English Reformation?

<i>Causes</i>	<i>Results</i>

13. In regard to the Reformation in England, what changes occurred under:

Henry VIII	
Edward VI	
Mary	
Elizabeth	

14. What was the Elizabethan Settlement?

15. What common doctrines and beliefs were shared by all Protestants?

Identification:

theocracy	
<i>The Institutes of the Christian Religion</i>	
predestination	
<i>Geneva Catechism</i>	
Geneva Consistory	
Michael Servantes	
Lollards	
Supremacy Act (1534)	
John Knox	

14-4: 6th ed. p. 475-481, 7th ed. p. 477-484 – The Catholic Reformation

16. What were the goals and methods of the Ursuline order and the Society of Jesus?

17.What were the achievements of the Council of Trent?

18.What was the Inquisition? How extensive was its power?

19.In what ways was Protestantism a political idea? Did it help or hinder the development of the nation-state?

20.What was the political message behind Luther's 1520 book, *Appeal to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation*?

Think, don't write:

Compare and contrast the religious settlements made in the German states, England, Scotland, and Ireland. Why was Protestantism on the one hand a source of national strength and on the other hand a source of national weakness?

Identification

Pope Paul III	
Society of Jesus (Jesuits)	
Sacred Council of the Holy Office	
<i>Index of Prohibited Books</i>	

TULIP is the acronym for the basic ideas of classical Calvinism

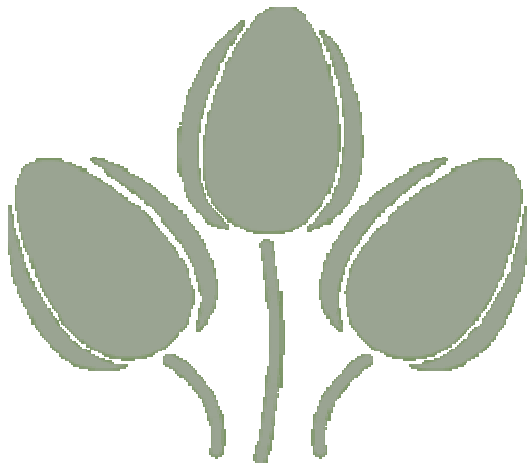
T -- Total depravity. This doesn't mean people are as bad as they can be. It means that sin is in every part of one's being, including the mind and will, so that a man cannot save himself.

U -- Unconditional election. God chooses to save people unconditionally; that is, they are not chosen on the basis of their own merit.

L - Limited atonement. The sacrifice of Christ on the cross was for the purpose of saving the elect.

I - Irresistible grace. When God has chosen to save someone, He will.

P -- Perseverance of the saints. Those people God chooses cannot lose their salvation; they will continue to believe. If they fall away, it will be only for a time.



Define the basic beliefs of the following Christian religions and churches

<u>Sect & Leader</u>	<u>Origin & Main Beliefs</u>	<u>Geog. Area</u>
Roman Catholicism -		
Lutheranism -		
Calvinism –		
Anabaptism -		
Church of England -		
Presbyterian Church of Scotland –		

Religions in Europe, c. 1600



Create a color-coded key that denotes the location of the following religions in Europe by 1600 and shade in the appropriate areas on the map above.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roman Catholicism | <input type="checkbox"/> Lutheran | <input type="checkbox"/> Islam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Calvinism | <input type="checkbox"/> Anabaptism | <input type="checkbox"/> Orthodox Christian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anglican (Church of England) | <input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterian | |

Primary Source Analysis Worksheet

Document Title _____ Author _____

Date of document _____

1. What is the historical context of this document?

2. What is the author's thesis?

3. What was the author's purpose/agenda for writing this document?

4. From what point of view was this document written?

5. For what audience was this document intended?

6. Does this document show any bias on the part of the author? Explain.

[illegible]